AMUSEMENTS.

The New Opers-Botto's Medistofele.

PIRST PART Signor Campanint Signor Campanini

Here at last we have a new operat

So seidem is this blessing vouchsafed us that one might almost have supposed the fountain of Italian inspiration had run dry, and that with Verdi Italian opera would come to an end. It is a wonder it has not, for, outside of Italy, the living composers, of whom there are many, get scant enouragement. France, England, and America give them the coldest of shoulders. But at last, having demonstrated his power in hearing for himself, first in England, now in America, by and by, perhaps, also in Paris, and so throughout the world. And yet this poetic justice has been long in comfirst began to sketch out his work, and twelve years since the Milanese laughed it of the stage of La Scala. Goethe's drama had taken a firm hold on his youthful mind. and, in his enthusiasm, he tried to grasp the whole of that vast work, and conceived the bold iden of epitomizing not only the familiar first part, but that great terra incognita on which and the dreaded, mystic, philosophic, allegorical, and unintelligible second part of "Faust." Many men of every nation and of every con-

dition and occupation-soldiers, scholars, philosophers, scientists, sculptors, painters, and musicians-have come to this great work for a little there, as it suited their needs. Many composers have felt its power. Spohr, Lindsinter Prince Radziwell, and others have written " Paust" operas. Schumann embodied In music some of its spiritual elements. Gounod found in it a tender but tragic love story. which he set to marvellously beautiful and appropriate music. Berlioz made his " Damnation de Faust" out of its supernatural Wagner found in it inspiration for his "Faust" overture, and even Strauss adopted it as a subject for his fluent, dancing pen-so high and so low is the sweep and influof this great poem. But it was reserved to Botto to try to condense the whole spirit and purpose of the drama into the few pages of a libretto. The magnitude of his task is seen when we consider the scope of the work, which for fifty years has been a subject of discussion and dissension. In this, however, all are agreed, that it is intended to portray the development of a human soul through sin, error, nd suffering to eventual harmony and repose. This purpose is clearly enough announced in Prologue in Heaven." where Mephistopheles (the spirit of mocking doubt and negation) claims from the Creator the right to tempt Faust at his own pleasure, as in the older Biblepoem Satan bargains with the Almighty for leave to do his will with His servant Job.

Accordingly, the compact signed with Faust

t the opening of the play bears this stipulation : that if ever in the whirl of sensuous pleasure and excitement promised him by the tempter his fevered soul finds one moment so pleasant that he prays that it may linger and not pass so swiftly away, then with that wish the bargain is fulfilled, and he is instantly given over to the demon's power.
Experience, life, knowledge, enjoyment—this

s demon promises, sure that it must in the end prove but dust and ashes, and against this grim negation the Powers of Good set themseives in beneficent resistance.

Faust's first essay of life ends in utter disaster.

as all know who are familiar with the first part of the play, or even those who have only heard Gounod's opera. The first part, planned and executed in the ripest period of the author's cetic creativeness, is, with all its infusion of superpatural and magic elements, intensely furnished fit matter for lyric presentation, and as such Gounod treated it.

It is conceivable, certainly, that Goethe might have continued the work on the same general ne, and kept the second part of "Faust," even in its higher development, still realistic, individual, and dramatic. He did, however nothing of the kind. He strove in it to present ot so much passions as ideas. His multicolored life and experience had crowded his brain with theories and convictions which, if given at all in poetic shape, must be set forth in the vaguest and most enigmatic implication. The poem, in short, ceases to be a story and benomes an allegory. Every corner of legend and mythology is ransacked, every fantastic shape of the most grotesque imagination called up every recondite allusion of the poet's immense knowledge brought in play to fill the kaleido scopic picture of scenes and personages through which Faust pursues his search for experience Of dramatic plan, situation, or characterization -of anything real or tangible, there is hardly trace. Everything is symbol, allusion, sug-

The meeting of Faust with Helen of Sparta. typifies, the critics tell us, the blending of the ancient classic with the modern romantic tendency in art. But how does that appeal to s person seeking amusement at the opera One final element, however, the mind of the reader seizes on with a sense of content. This is the supreme moment when Faust, old and weary, finds in the effort for the well-being of others the first gleam of satisfaction and repose, and having once bid the flitting moment stay, falls lifeless, apparently erey to the watching fiend. But here the Powers of Good interpose, and Mephistopheles. after summoning his goblin legions to bear away the forfeited soul, is fairly beaten from the field by the heavenly hosts with their showers of blossoms and songs of love and praise. Such, briefly stated, is the work that Bolto has

undertaken to translate into musical form. He has divided it into a prologue, four acts, and an epilogue, and into these he has endesvored to compress the general outlines of Goothe's drama.

The prologue is supposed to take place in Heaven, where the voices of cherubim, angels, and penitents are heard. Botto has not followed Goothe's and the Bible's plan of bringing the Power of Evil face to face with the Almighty. but the Heavenly answer to the Satanic taunt is conveyed through the medium of a chorus of angels. The first act introduces Faust, Wagner and Mephistopheles, and contains the compact between Tampter and tempted. The second act contains the Carden scone and the demoniac Witches' Sabbath. The third act is entitled "The Death of Marguerite," and with this the first part of the opera, as of the drama, is ended. In the second part, which begins with the fourth act, we have no longer any Marquerite, but, instead, a new object of affection, Helen of

Troy, and the scene is changed to Greece. The old legend on which Goethe founded bi drama related that the Davil had promised Faust the love of Helen. It is very puzziing to jump from Germany in the Middle Ages to Greece and the days of Menelaus, and this Helena opisoda" is very incongruous even in the play; it is much more so in the opera. In the former it has, as we have suggested, some sort of meaning, but to its mystic and subile intention Bolto furnishes us no ciue in his paraphrase. Finally, with the epilogue, which contains the death of Faust, his salvation and the discomiliure of Mephistopheles, the opera comes to an end.

We thus see how much wider Boito's inter tion has been than was that of Gounod. His work is more poetic and ideal and less realistic Much of the detail that Gounod used has been omitted, and much of interest in the original drama substituted; such, for example, as the grand opening prologue in Heaven, the scene with the Gray Monk (not the Black Dog, as in Goethe) and the diablerie of the "Walpurgisnacht" ("Notte del Sabba"). In the last act he has made the love passages between Faust and Helena far more personal than ideal, and largely altered the spirit and course of the last scene in the death of Faust. He could

boldness and originality of thought and purpose. Bolto has emancipated himself from the conventional forms. The old Donizetti and Bellini arias and cabalettas are scarcely more to be found in him than in Wagner. But he is no imitator of that reformer. If Wagner had never existed, it seems probable that Bolto's work would have been precisely what it now is. The influence of Gluck, in doctrine, and of Von Weber in form is much more marked than that of Wagner. But Bolto is a law to himself, and it would be a gress injustice to him to transfer the credit for his originality to another mind.

In spite of this originality, the opera will undoubtedly be thought by many people to be heavy. They will miss the pretty choruses, the well-constructed cavatinas, the elaborate concerted music, of the traditional Italian school. It is hardly to be expected that people will accommodate themselves to Holto's peculiarities in s day, and it is very certain that he is not to be fully comprehended at a single hearing. It is to the credit of his art that this is so.

Unquestionably his work is fragmentary. One scene succeeds another without any apparent connection between the two. It is a series of pictures from "Faust," each set in an elaborate framework of music. Necessarily it lacks not only cohesion, but human interest. There is no tale of sor-row worked out through a gradually unfolding plot, no story of a mortal striving against fate which weaves a net slowly and sur-ly about him, nothing to excite sympathy or to awaken emotion-in a word, no drama. But, on the other hand, the pictures presented are vivid. brilliant, eccentric, and interesting. They are far away from all ordinary operatic experiences, and they are conceived and executed

Bolto has indulged to a great extent in mustcal declamation. Perhaps this was not his own choice, but the inexorable necessity of his drams. He, however, is by no means devoid of melody. It runs through his work. It is not of a great kind-it is ingenious rather than fine. It is far below the melody of Donizetti, Bellini, or Verdi, and lacks the inspiration that they possess; but still he has managed to make his scenes vivid and telling, and certainly his prologue is a work of supreme talent, and the same may be said of the music that illustrates the death of Mar-

The opera was unquestionably listened to with great interest last evening. How much of this was due to the stage effects, to the strange scene in the clouds with which the opera begins, or to the wild phantasmagoris of the "Walpurgis Night." with its dancers and witches and devils, and how much to the music, it is not easy to decide. Certainly, plauded, and the quartet in the garden scene was so well done that its repetition was called for The instrumentation is carefully studied and effective, but not rich.

The vocal part of the work was in excellent hands. Mile, Valleria, who took the double part of Marguerite and Helen, greatly distinguished herself by her very commendable rendering of both rôles, and has added greatly to her artistic

reputation. In Bologna, in London, and now in this coun try Campanini has been foremost in his endeavors to secure a proper rendering of this work. do not help the younger composers of Italy to a hearing, then Italy will soon cease to give any new works to the world. Campanini does a praiseworthy work in promoting the talent of his native land. This he does at some sacrifice to himself, as this work is not one that is particularly calculated to catch popular applause for the singer. Bolto has put his music first and his artists next. It is in this larger view of his art that Campanini gives us, that he shows that he is something more than a mere singer, admirable as he is considered simply in that light. His efforts last evening to give effect

to the work were attended with the best results.

The title rôle was assumed by Signor Novara. who seems to have a peculiar aptitude for this line of character. He sang and acted with great spirit and effect. The double roles of Maria spirit and effect. The double rôles of Maria and Panialis were assumed by Miss Cary, which is equivalent to saying that they were admirably done. They are not of great importance in themselves, but assume it when they are taken by so skilful an artist. The chorus was excellent and deserving of the highest credit, and the general level of the performance is another proof that in Arditl Col, Mapleson possesses a conductor of the greatest intelligence.

SALVINI'S FIRST BABEARSAL.

The Experiment of Playing with an English

During rehearsals the most mournful tragedy becomes almost a comedy. No one who holds his illusions dear should ever witness the rehearsal of a play. That stage which in the glare of the footlights assumes in turn the appearance of a royal hall, a dainty boudoir, or a moonlit garden, then takes the shape of a dingy den. That moon which shone so sweetly upon Romeo and Juliet is not even a green chaese: it is only a dirty piece of transparent paper. Fancy a rehearsal of "Hamlet with Ophelia wearing a scalakin sacque, and holding a muff to her lips as the Prince of Denmark tells her: "I did love you once," and she replies: "Indeed, my lord, you made me believe so." Fancy the Gravedigger performing his duty with a pair of oyeglasses on his nose; a Ghost who weighs 260 pounds; Lagries fencing with a walking cane, wrapped in a heavy uister, and wearing a stovepipe hat; Polonius, who continues to linger on the stage after he has been killed; Ophelia's burial rehearsed before her love scene with Hamlet; s Queen who instead of saving

These words, his daggers, enter in mine ears,

Eays
Like words, these daggers enter in mine ears.

Notwithstanding incidents like these, and the Notwithstanding incidents like these, and the still more about discongruity of Hamiet talking in Italian white Ophelia answers him in English, the first rehearsal of Signor Salvini with his American company at the Union Square Theatre, yesterday, was a very interesting one. The tail figure of the great tragodian towered over the performers around him. Salvini is so thoroughly an artist that he cannot forbear acting to a certain extent even at the rehearsals. He was seemingly dissatisfied that the gentlemen and ladies of the company did not follow his example, and did not do allittle more than speak their lines. He was told that that is generally the American style of rehearsing up to the last two or three rehearsals, and he could not refrain from strongly criticising the method. Yesterday, however, his observations concerned mainly some important points of by-play and starse directions. In the second scene of the third act, for instance, he toid Ophelia to turn suddenly toward him as soon as she hears his voice, for, as he remarked, although prepared for his coming, a loving maid, such as was Ophelia, could not but be startied by her lover's very voice. When Hamiet asks her. "Where's your father." Salvini suggested that she should utter the words, "At home, my lord," hesitatingly, for, as he said, she knew that she was telling a story, and Ophelia could not lie with a brazen face.

As lar as the lines of the play are concerned, there seemed to the profest understanding between the Italian tragedian and his American support. Strange as it may seem, although wholly unfamiliar with one another's language, they took their cues most prompbly. Signor Salvini has a poouliar way of emphasizing the last words of his part in the dialogue, which readers it quite an easy task for the actors to perceive when they have to roply. As in all he does, he is so perfect in this, that the public may not notice the particular stress he lays upon his final words. His odd onguement which readers it quite an easy task for the story to still more abourd incongruity of Hamlet talking in Italian while Ophelia answers him in Eng-

Hamist" or "Othello."
Salvini, in answer to a question of the writer,
"What do you think of Hamilet." said. "What
do you think of the world?" On its being explained that the question concerned the conception of Hamilet's character rather than the

not make an opera of an allegory, and where he could not preserve the lines of the drama he has at least kept the coloring of the speciacle.

Turning now from the consideration of the drama to that of the music, we find the same that which happened to Shakespeare that which happened to Dante's celebrated line,

which critics have indulged are not warranted by the text. It has happened to Shakespears that which happened to Dante's celebrated line.

"Poscia pia che il dotor pot is digiuse.'

"A few critics have endoavored to render its meaning obscure. Take it naturally and its sense becomes clear, even to the mind of a child. I could play Handet one thousand times, and every time I would, it is true, discover new donths in the character. Accordingly, I could not play it twice in an absolutely identical manner. Its shadings, so numerous, so complex, and so contrasting, assume each day new tints, according to the atmosphere, the light, and the mood of the student. But there is always the double individuality of Handet, which is composed of simulated folly and despair. He is not insane; he is a man weighed down by grief, driven to despair by the crimes of the persons most dear to him, pushed by a heated imagination to become the avenger of crime. His simulated insanity, like his skeptitism, is that of a philosopher and a poet. Of course I do not pretend to fathom in a few sentences the unfathomable depth of this tragic character, but I think I have told enough for you to understand the conception I have formed of it. I may be mistaken. I lay no claim to infallibility. I leave it for the critics to discuss all the doubtful points as they please. I give no equivocal indications of Handet's state of corebral excitoment in speech and conduct; I strive to render the abiding gloom, the vaciliating inframity of purpose, the intellectual overnetivity of the hero, and everything I can see plain in the author's conception—no more.

The 'Hamilet' that Signor Salvini now plays is not the same he used to play with his Italian company several years ago, The play had then been adapted for him by Giulio Carcano, an Italian poet, to suit Italian andiences. The text, to tell the truth, had been sadly mutilated. Carcano had made of "Hamilet" aclassic traged.

The 'Hamilet' that Signor Salvini has since undertaken a thorough study of the pla

THE BERNHARDT VENTURE.

which the Actress Performs.

which the Actress Performs.

Prion the Boston Brook!

New York, Nov. 19.—From the beginning of the negotiations with Sarah Bernhardt, looking to a visit by her to America, false rumors relating to the subject have been in circulation. In the first place, there is some misconception about her London experience. Her first season there was with the rest of the Thister Français company, and, though she was the most popular member by far, the great financial and artistic success of the business could not fairly be attributed to her as a star. Still, she was the central figure in the foundation of the order of the first place of the first From the Boston Herald. ing over the company was great; but the strees was soon relieved by the early sale of boxes and seats. The financial management has been excellent throughout; but it would not have been possible if Abbey had not possissed a sound reputation for probity. Other managers in dealing with him knew that, if they lost by the speculation, it would not be through any failure on his part to do his beat. Abbey has no partners, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It has been published that Andrew J. Dam, Samuel Colville, T. Henry French, Albert Weber, Henry Rullmann, and others were members of a syndicate formed by Abbey. Weber and Bullmann are connected with Abbey only by a side venture. They have paid \$10,000 cash down for the exclusive privilege of selling books of the play in the theatree where Bernhardt acts, one-third of the money going to the actrees. This is deemed too much, and it is probable that they will not clear a great deal, though Bullmann is an old and shrewd hand at the libretto business. Sarrony paid \$1,500 for the sole right to make portraits of Bernhardt; but Abbey receives none of that. Sarony says he has already got his money back, the sales of the photographs, especially large and high-priced ones, being large all over the country.

Abbey's prospects are bright for clearing \$100,000. His profit on the first week of six performances was \$10,000. The receipts on the first night were \$6,200. These figures are exact, as the writer happens to know. A close estimate for the rest of the week is as follows: Tuesday, \$5,000; Pricay, \$4,500; Saturday, \$5,000. But these figures of what the audiences pay, for the tickets are largely procured through speculators. The box office price is \$100.00. His profit has been made to pay \$10 if the rush is great, or he may, by waiting until a few minutes after 8 find a man with a few seats left on his hands, and glad to get rid of them at regular rates, or even less. It is easy to say, but difficult to prove, that Abbey has a share in the ticket speculators buy in

Jones, the Astor House newsman, is making \$50 a day, and haif a dozen are profiting from \$10 to \$25.

Six managers were counted by the reporters who described the reception of Hernhardt. All but two were regular assistants of Abbay in the conduct of his two theatres here. A fifth was Frederick Schwish, who was formerly Nellson's manager, and has been acting for Abbay in the Bornhardt affair. He receives a salary and a percentage on the profits. A sixth was the London Henry C. Jarrett, known among theatrical folks as Bismarek, by reason of his diplomatic ability. He is not the Henry C. Jarrett known to the American public in the show business. He represents Bernhardt, and when she is at reheaval he sits in a chair beside the prompter. When she sives a reception, she leans on his arm. When she take with a visitor who can't use French, he acts as interpreter. When she rides out, he is in the sent with her. It is understood that he gets a percentage of her receipts. He is a gray-haired, white-whiskered, solid-looking man, with none of the distinguishing marks of a showman. He says that Bernhardt is not mercenary. If, by list, he means that she spends money lavishiy, he undoubtedly tells the truth. Aimée, for example, was grasping to the last degree. If she couldn't get money from a man in any other way, she would invite him to a game of poker, and her play was so strong that she would usually clean him out. But Bernhardt is careless of cash.

"It will cost \$500 to put a bath in your dressing room," and somebody.

"What de I care?" she responded.

"But you will have to pay it yourself."

"That doesn't matter—put it in."

She does not bulloze Abbey, by the way. He is not the kind of man to tremble at the word of his star, even if she does cost him \$6,000 at week. His nervel is shown by the colossal job he undertook in bringing her here, and nobody will begrudge lim the fortune he seems sure to realize.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

\$688,744,467 in Circulation on the First of November-Report of Comptroller Knox. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, a portion only of which has been completed, places the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation on Nov. 1, 1880, after deducting \$1,000,000 destroyed in the Chicago fire, at \$346,681,016, and the amount of national bank notes in circulation on the same date at \$342,063,451; total \$688,744.467. The aggregate amount in 1879 was \$681,815,520, and in 1878, \$666,333,187. have been reduced \$4,219,025, in compliance with law, since the date of resumption, the legal-tender notes of the same denominations have been increased \$3,491.584. The total amount of these denominations of both kinds outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880, was \$47,283,940, The amount of circulation in denominations of \$5 and under on Nov. 1 was \$214.326.838. It will be impossible, says the Comptroller, to keep in circulation any large amount of small gold coins or silver dollars unless the coinage of the latter is restricted and the small notes

withdrawn.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes on Nov. 1, 1880. was \$359,748,950, of which \$36,988.950 was in 4% per cents, which have been deposited since

4% per cents, which have been deposited since Sept. 1, 1876, and \$119.075,100 in 4 per cents which have been deposited since July 1, 1877. During the year \$19.243,300 of 4 per cents have been withdrawn, chiefly for the purpose of realizing the large premiums on those bonds, and \$22,370.750 of 5 per cents deposited, which will mature in a few months. The banks still hold \$8,000 of 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds and \$22,370.750 of 5 per cent. 5-20 bonds and \$226,900 of 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds upon whiteh interest has ceased. They also hold \$146,552.850 of the 5s of 1881, payable on May 1; \$2,046,000 of 6s of 1881, payable on Jan. 1; and \$50.482.150 of 6s of 1881, payable on Jan. 1; and \$50.482.150 of 6s of 1881, which are redeemable on July 1.

The following is the amount of the unmatured interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880; Six per cents, \$217.609.550; 5 per cents, \$469.651.050; 4% per cents, \$2250.000.600; 4 per cents, \$739-347.800; total, \$1,676.698.400. Since 1865 the national banks have held an average of more than one-fifth, and now nearly one-fourth of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. Previous to 1872 much the larger portion of these bonds bore 6 per cent. Interest, and until 1877 all of the bonds bore interest at either 5 or 6 per cent. These classes of bonds are now less than two-thirds of the amount pledged for circulation, while more than one-third of the amount consists of bonds boaring interest at a and 4% per cent, all of the 5 and 6 per cents now held by the national banks, with the exception of Pacific Railway bonds, will mature on or before July 1, 1881, and will probably be replaced by bonds bearing interest at 4 the per cents, or by new bonds hereafter to be issued by authority of Congress bearing a less rate of interest.

The amount of United States bonds held by State and savings banks cannot be accurately ascertained, for the reason that banks in seventeen of the different States do not make reports of their condition to State authorities. The

Total. \$228.003.104

Add to this the \$403.369.350 hold by the national banks, and the amount held by all the banks and bankers is shown approximately to be more than one-third of the whole interestbearing funded debt of the United States.

Three national banks have failed during the year ended Nov. 1. 1880, and have been placed in the hands of receivers, as follows: First National Bank of Newark, N. J., capital \$300.000; First National Bank of Newark, N. J., capital \$300.000. First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., capital \$300.000. Dividends have been paid to the creditors of these banks during the present year as follows: First National Bank of Meadville, Pa., 65 per cent.; First National Bank of Meadville, Pa., 85 per cent.; First National Bank of Newark, N. J., 80 per cent.; First National Bank of Newark, N. J., 80 per cent.; First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., 90 per cent. The aggregate amount of these dividends is \$500.656.70, and their average per cent. to claims proved is 77.4. The total amount of dividends paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year. tional Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., 30 per cent. The aggregate amount of these dividends is \$550.

556.70. and their average per cent. to claims proved is 77.4. The total amount of dividends paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year was \$1.712.731.16 and the total paid since the organization of the eystem is \$17.632.639 upon proved claims amounting to \$25.786.26. The amount of the elaims. Assessments amounting to \$1.76.750 have been made upon the shareholders of insolvent banks to enforce their individual liability of which \$2.617.571 has been collected, and \$801.563 of it during the past year. In the case of the Ocean National Bank of New York there are dividend elecks amounting to \$4.189.70, which have never been called for by the creditors, although every effort has been made to find them. Small amounts are also held belonging to creditors of other national banks which are insolvent. The percentages of dividends to capital and surplus and of earlings to the final closing of such banks.

The amount of specie held by the State banks, as reported in 189, was \$2.01.617. of which the banks in New York city held \$4.968.722. The Director of the Mint estimated that the amount of coin in the country on June 30, 1879, was \$398.541.83. of which \$2.6490.698 was gold, and \$112.050.985 silver. He also estimated the total amount of cent in the country on June 30, 1879, was \$398.541.83. of which \$4.698.722. The Director of the Mint estimated that the amount of coin in the country on June 30, 1879, was \$398.541.83. of which \$2.64.90.698 was gold, and \$112.050.985 silver. He also estimated that the stal amount of coin on June 30, 1890, to be \$501.555.711. Of this amount it is

was \$398.541.685. of which \$246.490.698 was gold, and \$112.050.985 silver. He also estimated the total amount of coin on June 30.1850, to be \$59.1555.711. Of this amount it is estimated that \$358.958.691 consists of gold, and \$142.597.030 of silver. The Director estimates that from the close of the fiscal year to Nov. 1. there has been added to the coin \$16.494.529 of gold, and \$9.639.940 of silver, making the stock of coin in the country at the latter date \$527.681.179, consisting of \$375.453.219 of gold coin, and \$152.227.960 of silver coin. The amount of bullion in the Mints and New York Assay Office on Nov. 1 is stated to have been \$78.558.811 of gold, and \$6.043.367 of silver, making in all \$84.602.178, which, added to the estimated amount of coin, gives a total of \$612.293.357, of which \$454.012.030 was gold, and \$158.271.327 silver. The amount of gold and silver and per cent, of each held by the United States Treasury on Sept. 30 of 1878 and 1879, and on Nov. 1, 1880, is shown by the following table: lowing table: 1878. 1879. 1880.

Standard silver dollars. 512,155,205 \$31,806,774 \$47,094,459

Other coin and bullion. 156,036,302 160,827,571 140,725,863

Total 8163,969,444 \$222,677,368 \$218,463,269 Per cent of silver. 17 23.8 25.6 Per cent of gold. 83 76.2 64.4

proportion of circulating notes outstanding which will ultimately be lost or destroyed is much greater than is shown therein. It is also believed by many that the loss of such notes is a gain to the bank which issues them. This is not so; the Government receives all the benefit arising from lost or unredeemed circulating notes, as according to section 5.222 of the Rovised Statutes. No association can close up its business without first providing for the payment of all its circulating notes, and the amount deposited for their redemption must remain in the Treasury until the last outstanding note shall have been presented.

Returns received by the Comptroller from 650 Stale banks show the following aggregates: Loans and discounts, £281,496,731, deposits, £298,759,619; circulation, £283,398; legal tenders, bank notes, £c., £5,500,226; United States bonds, £26,252,182; other securities, £35,661, 792; specie, £6,905,977; surplus tind, £25,008,431; undivided profits, £10,774,731. Returns from 629 savings banks gives the following aggregates; Loans, £355,545,322; deposits, £319,106,973. The aggregate of loans in the New England States is £295,700,696; and deposits, £378,848,429. In the Middle States, loans, £114, 277,627; and deposits, £350,666,164. The reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that in the Southern States there are only five savings banks (including three with a capital of £42,912), with deposits aggregating \$1,457,924 only, and that in the Western States and Territories, exclusive of California, there are only thirty-four savings banks, with deposits amounting to £14,019,977, making in the two

sections named thirty-nine savings banks in a total in the United States of 558. The deposits of the savings banks of the savings banks of the savings banks of the savings banks of the national banks of the savings banks of the national banks of the same States on June 11, 1880, were \$142,163,316. The former amount bears to the latter the proportion of 73 to 27. The total population in New England is estimated to be 3,820,000, the number of open deposit accounts is 1,165,653, which is equal to thirty deposit account is \$125, and if the total deposits were divided among the entire population. The average amount of each separate deposit account is \$125, and if the total deposits were divided among the entire population, the average sum of £99,17 could be given to each individual. The deposits of the savings banks of the State of New York were, in 1880, \$319,258,501, white the population is estimated to be 5,170,000, showing that an equal distribution of the savings bank deposits among the entire population of the State would give \$61.75 to each individual. The increase in the net deposits of the national banks during the year was \$187,385,075; of the savings banks, \$34,749,668, and of the State banks and trust companies, \$61,713,761; making a total increase in the bank deposits of the country of \$322,356,815.

The total number of national banks. State banks, savings banks, private bankers, &c., in the country on June 11, 1890, was 6,532, with a total banking cantal of \$650,049,390 and total deposits of \$2,219,883,290.

Regarding the redeeming the notes of banks which are decided the circulation, have gone into liquidation, or have become insolvent. The Treasury has for a long time had the use of a permanent fund belonging to the assets of banks which are reducing their circulation, have gone into voluntary liquidation, or have deposited legal-tender notes for the purpose of reducing their circulation, have gone into voluntary liquidation, or have deposited legal-tender notes for the purpose of the notes of the sa

average of more than \$3,000,000 of taxes upon deposits, upon a system unknown elsewhere in any country, and it is certainly but just that it should bear the expenses of the redemption of those notes, from the circulation of which it receives the entire benefit."

The total amount received by the Comptroller for destruction from the redemption agency and from the national banks direct was \$35,-577,355. Of this amount \$2,966,700 were issues of banks in the city of New York. The number of bank notes which have been issued since the organization of the system is 137,677,219, valued at \$389,968,985. Of these \$9,305,566, valued at \$487,005,534, have been redeemed, and \$8,740,-653, valued at \$42,063,451, were still outstanding on Nov. 1, 1880. The amount of national bank currency destroyed during the year ending Oct. \$1,1880, was \$35,539,660. The amount received for redemption during the year was

lank currency destroyed during the year ending Oct. 31, 1880, was \$35,539,660. The amount received for redemption during the year was \$80,098,940.

The total losses charged off by the banks during the current year were \$14,706,406, and for the four years previous \$85,845,069. making a general aggregate of more than \$100,000,000 of losses which the banks have sustained during the five years named. Of the \$72,656,489 of losses charged off within the last three and a haif years, \$10,805,760 was on account of depreciation in the premium on United States bonds held by the banks. The amount of premium thus charged off during the past year was \$2,196,353. The total losses charged off during the last five years are more than 25 per cent, of the entire capital of the banks. The amount of losses sustained in the several cities of the United States in 1880, with the totals for the last five years, was as tolows:

Capt. Young Reld for Criminal Negligence. Nonwich. Conn., Nov. 22.-Capt. William S. Young of Jersey City was brought before United States Commissioner Tenney of this city to-day to answer to a Commissioner Tenney of this city to-day to answer to a charge of criminal neglect to keep a list of the passeners on the Narragamett on the might of its collesion. The Hon; T. M. Waller appeared for Capt. Young. Ho waited an examination, and was held in £230 bail to appear for trial before the United States District Court in Hartford on the first Tuesday in December. He was released on his own recommission. This is probably the last of the charges against the two Captains.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mayor Cooper has offered a reward of \$500 for information that will lead to the capture of Andrew J. Gillen, the murderer of Mary Sigerson.

Star of Bethlehem Ledge No 322, F. and A. N., will hold its 1,000m, communication in the Joppa Blooms, at Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Atjaheus Bord, one of the aldest residents of New Rochette, died, after a brief liliness, on The slay afternoon, aged about 80 years. He was a carpenter and builder, lieorge Edgar of 66 Beekman afreet was arrested and held resterday on a charge of being the keeper of a policy sliop. George Smith of 11 Pell street was the complainant The Yale and Princeton foot-ball teams, neither o which has been defeated, will play a match game for the championship of the colleges on the pole grounds to-day The contest will begin at 2 P. M.

The contest will begin at 2 ft. M.

The annual sermon for the Association of the Prenaga
tion of the Faith will be preached by a Dominican Fathe
in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third
street, on Friday night, Dec. S. at 7% o'clock. in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty, third street, on Friday night, Dec. S. at 75, o'clock.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Long Branch iron inter by the National Iron Steamboat Company. Should the purchase be made, the pier will be lengthened to I.000 feet, and a break water built.

The Aldermen of Jersey City on Tuesday night adopted a resolution requiesting the Mayor to apositin a committee to petition the Legislature for a new charter for the city, which shall reduce the minicipal expenses and vest the authority of the various boards now existing in the Aldermon and the Mayor.

The tramps who are encamped in the woods near New Brunswick, N. J., on Thesiay visated the Livingston farm, overstwed Janues Hickey, the conclinion. Who was in charge of the premises, by threatening to kill bitm, and the provisions from the house.

James M. Hicks, senior partner of Hicks & Bell, 68

killed about sixty turkeys and chickens and removed all the provisions from the house.

James M. Hicks, senior partner of Hicks A Bell, 68 South street, one of the closest ship chandlers bruns in this city, died vesterday morning, at home, sands Font, Limit Islami. He was sid years of sac. His death is said to have resulted from actima, induced by the exposure he suffered in the Seawaniana discater.

The Manhattan Overland Club will have their insurgral fox and hound chase to day. About twenty members and friends are expected to participate, and a ron to Fort Lee, a distance of ten miles, will be mode. After the chase they will empress hampet. A gold media will be presented to the first hound striving at Fort Lee.

A full fixed ministure ship made by Edward Reinhardt, the condemned wite nurdecer, is on exhibition at Tompokusville. Blaten Island. An edinismon fee is charged, the money bring given to Benintanit's mother, who is in needy circumstances. Beninardt's father is an inmate of the Old Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, in New Jan. N. J.

Ex Council and George Hoffman of Union Hill was

ark, N. J.

Ba-Council van George Hoffman of Union Hill was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his house at Main atreet and New York avenue. At he was in good health but in low spirits on Tuesday, it is believed by his friends that he committed surieds. About a year size he matrind a German woman, with whom he have during high. We was in impoverished circumstances, and his troubles are supposed to have affected his must.

And invaluable for a little treat when a friend drops in. Hub Punch is becoming vastly popular. By means of it an experience of twenty live years in mixing punch is available in had a minute. Sold by Park & Tillord, Acker, Merrall & Condit, and by grocers, wine merchants and druggists everywhere,—Adv.

Important Addition to Pamily Supplies.

And real collect gold plated jewelry for gentlemen a Keep's, 037 and 1 193 Brondway. On these goods Kie-is often 50 per cent under the market. All of Keep' goods verranted to give satisfaction.—44c. How to Believe Bronchitts.

Use O'liffu's Test-less Ced Liver Oil with Line am Wild Cherry. Sold by drugglets. Depot, 6 Bowery. - Ade The Best Porous Plaster, Carter's

Housekeepers are rautioned against vite counterfeits on James Pyle's celebrated Peartine with names of a similar sound, in parkages of a similar shape. Peartine is the only safe article to make washing easy, quick, and cheap.—44e.

mart Weed and Belladouna Backache Plasters - Alle

The vigor of youth given to the aged and infirm by using Hop Bitters. Try it -4/a.

SITTING UPRIGHT IN DEATH.

Richard J. Serivner, a Retired Merchant Shoots Himself on an Office Sofs.

Richard J. Serivner, a retired merchant, committed suicide in the office of the Bedford Manufacturing Company, on the second floor of the New York Life Insurance building, about or clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scrivner was an Englishman, and came to this country as agent for the Novalla Manufacturing Company, a large English concern. Seven or eight years ago he became connected with the Bedford Manufacturing Company of this city, a concern organized for the purpose of making a new kind of cloth out of bamboo wood. A few months ago the company reorganized, leaving Mr. Scrivner out Since then his manners and appearance had changed very much. Yesterday he went to the offica. He seemed nervous and restless. He sat down and wrote a letter. He then went into an adjoining private room, closing the door behind him. A few minutes later the clerk heard a pistol shot, and, opening the door, saw Mr. Scrivner eitting bolt upright in the middle of a sofa. There was a bullet hole in the right said of his head and a revolver in his right hand. Mr. Scrivner was soon dead, but his body remained in the same upright position, and was so at midnight, for, as the Coroner had not arrived, no one had touched it.

Mr. Scrivner was about 50 years old, and lived with his family at 221 East Twelfth street.

In the evening Coroner Brady gave a permit to take the body to the Morgue, because the landady would not allow the body to be brought to her house.

FINASCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scrivner

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Exchange-Sales Nov. 24.

5 Lat. Bl. 4 M. 1st 10424

5550 H. A St. Jo. 438 (1994);

5550 H. A St. Jo. 438 (1994);

10 Hous A Tex. 75 (2075);

2250 III. Cent. 121 (1975);

650 Ean. A Tex. 40 (1975);

650 Ean. A Tex. 40 (1975);

650 Marnetts 1st. 196 (1975);

550 Marnetts 1st. 196 (1975);

50 Marnetts 2d. 6 (1975);

5

CLOSING FRICES.

10. S. 6a, '81.r. 1041g 1043, 'Mil. & St. Faul. 1100g 111112, 'St. Faul. 1100g 111112, 'St. Faul. 1100g 111112, 'St. Faul. 1100g 111112, 'St. Faul. 110112, 'St. Faul. 11012, ' U. S. 4a., '91 r. 1115, '1125, 'Nor. A Kasea. 1297, '21 U. S. 4a., '91 r. 1115, '1125, 'N. J. Central. . 515, '815, U. S. 4a., '1897, '1125, '1125, 'N. J. Central. . 515, '815, 'N. J. Central. . 515, 'N.

Mein Eley ... 1125 114 West Ca. Tel. . 00-5
Mich. Central... 115 115 115 West Ca. Tel. . 00-5
Mich. Central... 115 115 115 West Ca. Tel. . 00-5
Mich. Central... 115 115 115 West Ca. Tel. . 00-5

The stock market opened very steady, and at the first board became quite buoyant, but without the general activity of vesierday. Western Union. New York Central. Lake Shore. Eric common, Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Ontario and Western alone could be called active, though there were comparatively full sales of Northern Pacific preferred. Reading, and Washand Pacific preferred. Northwestern made the most important advance. Nashville and Chattanooga recovered yesterday's decline. Between calls, prices declined for nearly the entire list, but Northwestern preferred advanced. At the second board there was renewed buoyancy with considerable activity, but Nashville and Chattanooga lost a part of the early advance. The latest dealings reflected an exceedingly active and buoyant market, options in Northwestern common selling at 125. The chief exceptions to the upward tendency were in St. Paul and Omaha preferred, Manhattan Elevated. Nashville and Chattanooga, and Northern Pacific. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced—New York Central. N.; Rock Island, I.; Northwestern preferred, 6's; Northwestern common, 8's; St. Paul preferred, 3's; St. Paul common, 8's; St. Paul preferred, 3's; St. Paul common, 8's; Lake Shore, I's; Michigan Central, 2: Western Union, b; Canada Southern, 3's; Iron Mountain, I's; Del. L. and W. I's; Del. and Hudson, I's; Union Pacific, 2's; Frie common, 2; Jersey Central, I's; Northwestern common, 8's; St. Paul preferred, 6's; Northwestern common, 8's; St. Paul preferred, 6's; Northwestern common, 8's; St. Paul preferred, 8's; Wabash and Pacific common, I's; Wabash and Pacific preferred, I's; Nosthylle and Chattanooga, 3. Declined—Manhattan Elevated, S;

Texas, 4.

Governments were easier. State bonds were neglected. Railroad bonds generally firmer than at yesterday's close, but the business comparatively small. The latest transactions in Eric 2.1 6s were at the best prices of the day. Texas Pacifics were lower. Money on call active at 6 % cent., with extra commissions occasionally paid, but the close was at easier and nominal rates.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$342,145; customs, \$528,985.

customs. \$528,985.

The offerings of 6s of 1880 for sale to the Treasury Department were \$245,000 at 102%. The Secretary refused to pay 5ver 102%, and none were taken.

Gold centinues to flow into the interior. The Chicago banks sent out last week \$2,000,000. An immense reserve of each and greenbacks must be stored up in the country, and will find its way back here in the spring.

The Cotton Exchange failed to adopt the scheme of mutual life insurance that was pre-

The Cotton Exchange failed to adopt the scheme of mutuan life insurance that was presented to its members to-day.

Wright, Brown & Co., coffee merchants at 69 Wall street, received to-day a despatch from their correspondents at Rio, saying that the trade there is of the opinion that the first bloom of the coffee crop has been lost.

At an election for officers of the Continental Telegraph Company, hold to-day, the following officers were chosen: Directors, J.W. Kirk, J.L. Shaw, J.T. Hanna James T. Smith, and George E. Williamson; Vice-President, J. L. Shaw; Treasurer, G. R. Wulliamson; and Jeremiah Case, Secretary.

To-norrow being a legal holday, the various Exchanges and banks will be closed.

Bankers who were reported this morning as

Exchanges and banks will be closed.

Bankers who were reported this morning as being parties to a syndicate to place an amount of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific flaifroad sufficient to complete that road, say that the negotiations between the company and themselves have not been completed, but protably will be brought to a close by the end of the week.

the week.

Another competitor for the ratiroad traffle to and from Mexico is announced in the Texas and St. Louis Bailway, a narrow gauge road now building from Texarkana, the Southern terminus of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Bailroad, to Waso, Texas, a distance of 250 miles. The road will be completed during the present season, and then its projectors

propose to push an extension to the Moxican frontier to connect with the railroad system in progress in Mexico.

The directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway to-day adopted unanimously a resolution to submit to the stockholders the question of the consolidation of the New Orleans Pacific and Texas Pacific Italiroads.

WEDNERDAY, Now. 24.—PLOUR AND MEAT—Steady, with a medican demant. Flour—No. 2, 23.75 on \$1.20. Superfive. 24.15 age. 40. Superfive. 24.15 age. 40. Superfive. 24.15 age. 40. Superfive. 25.15 age. 40. Superfive. 25.75 age. 40. S

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Receipts of best cattle today, including 183 car londs at a very lam hour, were 232 car loads, or 3,940 head. Early sales of good and prime sters were at about the closing farness of Monday, but for common and medium grades the demand was week, and the market generally was dull at reduced prices, with a number of car loads left unseld in the yards at the close. Transactions were at 8,810½ W. B., to dress ho he to 57 hs, for common to extra steers, with a few fancy tops sold at 10½ 631c. Exporters used 400 at 95,6105c. Shipments to-day, 40 live cattle, 447 courters of beet, 150 carcasses of mutton, and 150 dressed hors.

Receipts of calves were 500. Fat veals were scarce and firmer. Grassers about steady. Veals ranced from 5c. to be. 5 h.; grassecs from 61,75 to \$2.5 \$100 Ba.

Receipts of osciptions of the state of the control of the c Live Stock Market.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC -THIS DAY Sun rises..... 7 17 Sun sets..... 4 43 Moon rises... 2 G Sandy Hook .. 1 08 Gov. Island .. 1 48 Hell Gate ... 1 32

Arrived-Wennesday, Nov. 24. Arrived—Werkendar, Nov. 24.
Ss Hatherage Hoare, Cardiff.
Ss Salerno, Seill, Hull Nov. 4.
Ss Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C.
Ss Athemarie, Majlett, Lewes, Irel.
Ss Rapidan, Hulphurs, West Point, Va.
Ss Gen. W. Cirde, Winnett, Charleston,
Ship Irania, Stochnix-sen, Batavia.
Ship Irania, Stochnix-sen, Batavia.
Ship Stehem, Red., Jesue Town,
Bark Jafet II., Novah, Cape Town,
Bark Minima, Pende, U-rk.
Brig Rining Sun, Griffin, Deinerara.
Brig Rining Sun, Griffin, Deinerara.

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Arizona, from New York Nov. 16, has passed Hely head, on her way to Liverpool. Sa City of New York, from Queenstown, for New York

. Business Rotues: Thunksgiving Day. Ludies', misses', gentlemen nd youths' hout, and shoes, gaiters, slippers, and ind

runter treats and shors, good strictes, pagular price patronize MILLER & Co., 20 West 14th st.

Fine Silk Hate, \$3.20; Worth \$5. Pall Derivs, \$1.99; worth \$3. 15 New Church \$4. up stairs. MARRIED.

BORLAND-LORTON - At the residence of the bride's BORLAND LOUTEN. As the wednesday, Nov. 17, by the five. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Charles B. Borland to Eduk Lorton, all of this city.

BAVIDSON-WEIGLEY. —On Sunday. Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Weston James C. Davidson to Miss H. E. A. Wrigley, both of New York.

McCREADY-BROWN—On Thesday. Nov. 23, by the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr. Bohert L. Mettready to Justice May, youncest daughter of the late Alex. G. Brawn.

SCHUMANN—HORSTMANN—In Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev Horse Ewh. William Schumann to Louise daughter of Frederick Horstmann, both of Jersey City, N. J.

BENTLEY.—At Parman, N. J., Nov. 23, William Bentley, aged 63 years and 3 months.

Funeral from his late residence. Parmano, S. J., on Pridey, Nov. 23, at 1 P. M. Interment at Greenweed Friends of the family are respectfully invited. Trains trum Liberty at New York, at 1915 and 11/45 A. M., CONKAD—John Courad, in the 74th year of his age. The relatives and trends of the family, also the members of the New York Schuetzen Corps (Capt. Green, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 213 Madhon at, on Thursday, 25th inst, at 3 P. M. No flowers.

CARLIN.—In agreence and Calbarine Carlin, belowed dataset incontra and 25 days.

Filends and relatives are cordially invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 26th high, also decide, from her late residence, 326 Myrtle av., thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where a salema require mass will be offered for the bappy renews of her soul.

KINNIER—At Yorkers, N. Y., on the 24th inst., Jane Kunier.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 26, at 1 P. M. MILLION -On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Mary Million, in the MILLION—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Mary Million, in the 70th year of her age.

Fineral will take place on Finday, Nov. 26, from her late reactions, 64 Kast 17th st. New York.

William J. Mosey, and discipling of the and Kate Smith, aged 10 years and 3 minths.

Funeral from the Methodist Enjacobal Church, 6th st. Lower Island that one Sanday, 28th inst, at 1 P. M. Melatives and friends of the namely, also members of Hill Grove Lodge, 54. P. A. M. Hernflage Lodge, 160, K. O. C. F. New York Guild of Carriage Medics, and Brewster & Co. Method Benefit Association are requested to attend.

Intermedia Association are requested to attend.

interment at Evergreens.

HOOK -Nov. 23, Mos. Harriet Rock, aged 47 years.

The triends and relatives are respectfully invited.

tend the number from her bits read one. 197 Wilson &. Brocklyn, F. D. on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock.

Special Hotices.

FROM PRINCE.
Freed regularly, with proper food, in sufficient quantity.
Treat kindly, and give pure water to triok. Have stable Treatkindly, and dive sure water to from the stable well ventilated and for. Wear the imbe after exchange work. When heated mover give cold water except it small quantities, smill then exercise until coulded off. When warm, whit about until cooled off force stabling. Never leave the iggs well-nivers rathed dry. Keep the skin healthy by those of the stream of the first and that is that the leave the iggs well-nivers rathed dry. Keep the skin healthy by those first greening daily. When how meltione is required by said the first, and that is HAR CELL SCONDITION POWDERS. BEWARE of large packs. NILL SCONDITION PUNDERS. HEWATE of large packs ages of house medicine which are offered cheap. They are made up of coal actors, extended used, damaged drigs, and many increas not improve and increased thouse prescribers, made actific, sheet, book, and positive are worth giving needs where the returning will pay to give thouse the very BIST, \$2.1 that is than very action and form for very BIST, \$2.1 that is than very action and form for a comparison of the property attended to and your orders will be promptly attended to the property of the property of

WHAT IT IS DOING.

"WELDE NEVER'S CATARRIE CORE IS WORTH 198 tions its cost. Hev. C. Jones, New Brighton, States Stands "It cored on of a VEARS Chrone Catarri, Lower R. Newman (morelum), No Fulton at, fromklyn, "It cored my wife of its VEARS Catarri, J. Soliwaris, Jr., 200 Hudson av. Jersey City." "It cured a mondes of any family who had suffered over 40 YLABE J. D. M. Donahl, 710 B. auto av. Row York." At Ac. 11 will care freed cases in a FLW DAYS, and we have not heard of any case, however, but, which this remarkable preparation will not cure. D. Wei D. Mayer's "YHEATISE," with statements by the suced, is mailed FREE by D. H. PIEWEY, A. CO. 45 Bey et. New York. A. real cure of the PREE by C. 45. Bey et. New York. A. real cure of DEWEY & CO., 45 Dev at., New York. A real cure of

Place A County St. 50

Place A County St. 50 PILES permanenty evaluated in one to three weeks, without knile ligature or caustid. Sand for circular containing rescourse. Dr. HOYT, 21 West 24th at.

THE ONLY GENUINE VICHY IS PROM